These witnesses were made prominent yesterday by District-Attorney Gardiner, who, as again exclusively told in yesterday's Tribune, had arranged to conduct the examination of witnesses in order that he might be vindicated at the close of the inquest as to his statement "that two men and a woman were implicated in the crime, and the motive is jealousy and

He has succeeded in getting the Coroner's Jury to implicate one man, but where the others are is still a question to be settled.

#### GARDINER'S NEW EPIGRAM.

Colonel Gardiner made himself once more prominent by giving out a new epigram at the opening of the inquest yesterday. He originally came into prominence by saying on the stump, when helping Tammany Hall in the Mayoralty campaign, "To hell with Reform!" He added another saying, which will rank with this, when he said yesterday, "To hell with the newspapers!" This new quotation was from a speech he made at the morning session, presumably to a friend sitting at the counsel table, and in explanation of the attacks made

on him in handling the Adams matter. He has also made another place in history in this case by his extraordinary efforts to convict one man. He made an opening address to the Coroner's jury which was in itself contrary to the usual custom, and then, when all the evidence was in, he implored and begged the jury to bring in a verdict which would find Molineux guilty of sending the poison. In his plea he made the most insulting references to Molineux's wife. He used language which would not be fit to print, and, following up the line of questions as to inferences and impressions, he accused both Molineux and his wife of the vilest of crimes. He misquoted testimony in his plea to such a marked extent that people in the room showed their dissent as to his methods. As an example, he said that "it had been proved that Molineux was near the General Postoffice when the polson package was

HART MAKES SOME CORRECTIONS.

was through told the exact facts as to the testi-Cornish was within fifty feet of the General the contradictory statements in the testimony of Mrs. Rogers and Harry Cornish, as well as the testimony of Dr. Potter, of which the District-Attorney's office said that "it furnished a

According to the lawyers helping him, this was the first time on record that a District-Atterney had gone into a Coroner's court and any one man. In his plea the District-Attorney made a bitter attack on Mr. Molineux and his wife, the greater part of which is not prope

#### TESTIMONY SUPPRESSED.

Colonel Gardiner, before allowing the inquest to proceed yesterday, gave notice that he would allow no questions from any person outside of the case. This was in direct contradiction to the original policy announced by the Coroner, and was brought about by the fact that several reporters had prepared questions to be asked the detectives and some other witnesses which might embarrass the District-Attorney and in-terfere with his plans of vindication. This pol-icy of stifling questions was carried so far that he would not call witnesses who might con-tradict others whom he had called to sustain his

As an example, he would not allow Pavid a carvalho, the handwriting expert, to go on the stand, although for the last eighteen years Mr. Carvalho has been closely connected with the Folice Department and the District-Attorney's office, and was actively engaged in the present case up to Saturday night. Mr. Carpara and the carriers and sent case up to Saturday night. Mr. Car-ho disagreed with the other experts, and way as to have been favorable to Molineux. He did not believe that Molineux wrote the address on the poison package, and, as exclusively told in The Tribune a month ago, had handwriting in his possession which was similar to that or the terminal of the second of the control of the terminal of the term what on the package.

## ONLY ONE SPECIMEN USED.

Only one specimen of Molineux's handwriting was used as a basis of the experts' identification of it with that on the "H. Cornish" and the "H. C. Barnet" letters and the poison package, and this one specimen was a copy written by Mr. Molineux at the request of Mr. Kinsley. It was a copy of the poison address, written with a special pen provided by Mr. Kinsley, and in a certain size. In order to obtain the particular slant necessary the paper was turned by

In speaking of this act at the close of the inquest Mr. Carvalho said: "It is Carvalho against the field. I am satisfied that Molineux did not write the address or the letters in the did not write the address or the letters in the case. If a man can be arrested on such manufactured standards as have been used here to-day no man in New-York City is safe, providing he can be made to write an exact copy of what the experts demand in any case and then have them throw aside his ordinary writing and use this one specimen to convict him."

MOLINEUX CALM AND CONFIDENT. During the whole fire of examination and pleano the jury Molineux sat with his father and

attorneys, and apparently remained quiet, calm He made two outbreaks, one was when Heck-

man, the letter-box man, identified Molineux. Then he arose and said. The man lies. I have jonly seen him twice, once in Newark and an-other time at a hotel in the city where I was on

The other outbreak he made was when Colonel Gardiner, after misquoting some of the testimony in his summing up, made a victous attack on Molineux's wife. He called her "woman" in a sneering way a number of times, and Molineux attempted to interrupt him, but was restrained by friends. At last he said, "She is a flady, Mr. Gardiner." He was threatened with immediate arrest for this outbreak.

Colonel Gardiner at one time in his plea made peference to the fact that General Molineux was an old comrade of his, and how sorry he was that he had to appear against his son. Almost in the same breath he assailed General Molineux, his son and the entire family. The Gen other outbreak he made was when Colonel



worth the while, when it comes so soon to this tragic end.

the most common sense precautions against the encroachments of illencroachments of illhealth, there would be fewer houses of mourning, and
fewer women left alone almost helpless before the battie of life is half over. A man's liver and stomach are
twin machines that work together, either to make or
unmake. If they work wrong, they deplete and poison his blood. Impure and impoverished blood
mean sickness and death. If they work right, they
purify and enrich the blood. A man whose blood is
rich and pure, and whose liver is active cannot well
be unhealthy. Headaches, biliousness, indigestion
and costiveness, which men generally disregard, are
Nature's warnings that the twin mechanism, stomach And costiveness, which men generally disregard, are Nature's warnings that the twin mechanism, stomach and liver is working against, instead of for him. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best medicine to use under these circumstances. It creates appetite, corrects all disorders of the digestion, invigorates the liver and fills the afteries with rich, seed healthy blood. As an invigorating, restorative red, healthy blood. As an invigorating, restorative tonic, it is far superior to all the malt extracts. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It does not build sickly, flabby fat as cod liver oil does, but the firm, muscular tissues of health.

The firm, muscular tissues of health.

"For the last nine years," writes Wm. Miller, Esq., of 651 Mulberry Street, Reading, Pa., "I have been very poor in health. I suffered with a running sore leg. I tried many kinds of different medicines and doctors without relief. Then I used three bottles of Golden Medical Discovery and can say that I am entirely cured. I can now do as good a day's work as the next man."

Unfailable—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets for con-vation and biliousness.

eral is beyond threescore and ten, and could not stand this tirade, and disputed the state-ments of Colonel Gardiner. The Colonel at once ordered the Coroner to lock him up for contempt of court. The Coroner refused to do so.

LAST SESSION OF THE INQUEST. GARDINER THREATENS LAWYERS WHO

INTERESTS.

The taking of testimony did not begin until after 1 o'clock, owing to the absence of Dr. Boulce, one of the jurors, who was detained on professional business. Colonel Gardiner, as soon as the Coroner

If Your Henor please, in going on with the investigation this afternoon I desire to say that we have from time to time been receiving suggestions which have amplified this investigation, often in directions not absolutely necessary. I beg to inform you that in fature, we shall conduct this case without paying any heed to any suggestions. To explain what I mean, I would say that my assistant here (pointing to Mr. Osborne) has asked no less than eighty-five questions suggested to him, and few if any of the questions had any bearing on the mystery we are trying to solve.

Coroner Hart bowed his head in acquiescence, and

Joseph Koch was the first witness called. Mr. Osborne asked him to make a statement of all he knew in relation to the case. Koch keeps the place ox was rented. He testified that he rented a let ter-box to a man who gave the name of H. Cornish. He never saw the man except that one time.

Q.—Could you identify him? A.—I do not know, have not seen him since.
Q.—Are you near-sighted? A.—Yes.

Koch said that "H. Cornish" had never called for any mail, so far as he knew. Three pieces of mail had arrived for him-a box of Kutnew powders, a letter from a drug firm of Cincinnati, Ohio, and a

Bartow S. Weeks, just as Mr. Koch was finishing his statement and after Mr. Osborne an-nounced that he had no further questions to ask, said: "Won't you ask him if he can identify any

The criticism that is overwhelming his office roughened his usually calm temper, and his voice, which is generally soft and pleasing, sounded like if anybody interrupts these proceedings he will

Coroner Hart did not say anything. He simply smiled, as Colonel Gardiner has no authority to arrest any one for contempt of court, that being the Coroner's prerogative. Mr. Weeks did not appear much alarmed. He repeated the question and the Coroner asked Koch if he had identified any one as Cornish. Koch said he had not, and was

#### FELIX GALLAGHER CALLED.

Fellx J. Gallagher was then called Before reaching the witness-stand Gallagher was inter-cepted by his counsel, Charles Lex Brooke. Holding Gallagher by the arm as if to detain him, Mr Honor please, Mr. Gallagher is not under a subthing in this court voluntarily. Of course, if the Court directs him to do so that is another matter." Coroner Hart said that he would direct him to go on the stand and testify as other witnesses

Mr. Brooke began to talk and said, quite heatedly for him, that it was not the duty or right of any attorney to look out for any witness in this case. Mr. Brooke insisted that he knew his rights, and Colonel Gardiner said, addressing the Coroner "If this or any other witness in this case is inter fered with again I shall insist upon Your Honor committing the person for contempt of court. "I know my rights here," answered Mr. Brooke.

You have no rights here," retorted Colonel Gardiner. "The witness will please take the stand," said

Coroner Hart. said that he lived at No. 449 Lafayette-ave., Brooklyn; that he was a clerk at the New-York Athletic Club, and previous to that time he was employed at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

-Yes.

Q.—How long have you know him? A.—About three years.

Q.—You were great personal friends, were you not? A.—I cannot say that we were great friends.

Q.—He was instrumental in securing you your position, was he not? A.—Yes. I scarcely knew him, however, for the first two years of our acquaintance. For the last year we have been good friends.

Q-Now, Mr. Gallagher, did you write the address on the package of poison that was received by Mr. Cornish? A.—No, sir; I did not.
Q.—Did you have any conversation about bonds with him in which Harpster was interested? A.—Yes, sir; I spoke to him about some trouble which Harpster had in getting bonds.
Q.—Did you tell him that Harpster had been employed by Frederick K. Stearns & Co.? A.—Yes, sir. nds.
-Now, Mr. Gallagher, did you write the ad-

pioyea by Freuerick R. Sicarias & Con. A.—Les, sir.

Q.—What did Mr. Molineux say to you? A.—I don't know that he said anything.

Q.—When did this conversation take place? A.—I cannot fix the date exactly. It was either in September er October, 1898.

Q.—Did you tell him that Harpster had given Frederick K. Stearns as a reference? A.—I did. That is, I must have done so.

Q.—Did you show him all the letters written by Harpster? A.—I don't know that I showed him any letters. I told him about them, however. I told him that Harpster had written to Stearns, and that Cornish had also written in behalf of Harpster.

#### MOLINEUX RECALLED. Roland B. Molineux was then recalled.

Reland B. Molineux was then recalled.

Q-Mr. Molineux, will you kindly give me all the conversation you had with Felix Gallagher respecting Harpster? A-Mr. Osborne, we often specting Harpster? and what Mr. Gallagher spoke of Mr. Harpster, and what Mr. Gallagher has just said I have no doubt is correct, but it made no impression upon me whatever. I don't remember the circumstances of the conversation or when it occurred.

Q-Did you know that Mr. Harpster was employed by Frederick K. Stearns, at Detroit, at the time you had the conversation with Mr. Gallagher?

A-I can't say that I did.

Q-Did you know it at any time? A-I know it now. I have seen it in the newspapers.

Q-Didn't you know it before you saw it in the newspapers? A-I can't answer that. It made no impression of Mr. Gallagher told me about it; I have no idea, no impression.

## POSTMARK IDENTIFIED.

Joseph T. Murray, a clerk in the General Postpackage, and said that it had been mailed at the Broadway drop in the General Postoffice. He could not give the date from the mark.

James McCafferty, of the Detective Bureau, then

told of meeting Molineux, and of failure to get specimens of his handwriting until he had con-

## HECKMAN'S TESTIMONY.

Nicholas A. Heckman, of No. 257 West Fortysecond-st., who keeps a private letter-box concern there, then took the stand.

when death has laid its coid and relentless hand upon a kind and loving husband, the wife cannot be blamed for asking herself if all her years of devotion and work and helpfulness were worth the while, when it comes so soon to this

"A LIE!" SAYS MOLINEUX. Mr. Molineux-I want to say that I never saw him in Forty-second-st. I have seen him twice I saw him at a hotel, where I was on exhibition. and in Newark, where the man who was with him

pointed me out, and I say he lies.

Q.—Is the man who has just stood up and said what he did say, is that the person who hired the hox under the name of H. C. Barnet? A.—Yes, sir. Q.—Are you positive of that, Mr. Heckman? A.—

You saw him, you say, about twenty times? -Yes, Sir. Q. And you can have no doubt about that what-or? A. No, eir. Mr. Weeks-In the interest of justice and in the

el Gardiner-I insist that the orderly prosenot interrupted by anybody.

The Coroner—Mr. Weeks will take his seat.
Mr. Weeks—It goes through without any opportunity of cross-examination or anything else.
The Coroner—Please take your seat.
Mr. Weeks—Does Your it more ask me to sit down after this method of examination—
Colonel Gardiner—I insist—
The Coroner—I wish no interruption and will not prook it.

Colonel Gardiner-There is no such thing. Miss E. E. Miller, of Newark, was then called. She identified the match holder as the one she sold

on January 21, but could not identify any person as having purchased it. KINSLEY, THE EXPERT, ON THE STAND. William J. Kinsley, one of the experts in hand-writing, was then called, and after telling that he had been an expert for three and one-half years

said he submitted his opinion in the present case He told of obtaining specimens of Molineux's handwriting.

-What was done? A.-I requested that you Mr. Molineux to write some specimens, a copy which I was to submit.
-What did you say sir? A.-I requested that get Mr. Molineux to write some specimens for a copy of which I was to submit—the words to written.
-Now do you see Mr. Molineux to specify?

Q.—Is that Mr. Molineux? A.—Yes, sir; that is egentleman.
Q.—Now, what did you consider the importance those specimens which you obtained in the maner in which you have mentioned? A.—I wanted or reinforce the opinion i had already formed and opressed to Captain McCinsky, and to make astrance doubly sure, and to prevent any possibility inisialse, they were very important it was important that I get these other writings.
Q.—And in order to confirm and clinch your online were they necessary? A.—Yes, sir, absorbed precessary in my case.
Q.—Now, then, where did you obtain those resisted specimens? A.—The first specimens were ritten for me in your office by Mr. Molineux in the presence of Mr. Weeks, Mr. Frestham, your eak; Mr. Carvailne and myself. Detective-Seriant McCafferty and yourself were there at the art, but left the room and did not see the specimen written, as I remember. The second lot of sectimens were written for me on February 20, he first lot were not entirely satisfactory, for a reason that the copy which I had furnished to my specimens written and the pens with which I wanted to specimens written had been mislaid. As a result I had to furnish the copy again from memory, at I wanted and in the copy which I had furnished to my specimens written had been mislaid. As a result I had to furnish the copy again from memory, at I wanted witten.

WRITING THE SPECIMENS. In pusuance of that conversation which Me

The exhibits of Molineux's handwriting were

Q.—Have you compared those exhibits just men-tioned the one with the other? A.—I have Q.—Now, that is the disputed handwriting? A.—

in my opinion.

at is, the letters purporting to have been by the H. C. Barnet and the letters purport to be written by the H. Cornish. A.—Yes, oth written by the same hand? A.—Yes, sir, sw. take that other exhibit that is in the eithere, the letter of the disputed hand—that is, the address on the poison pack—

you compared that with each of the writings that were named and pur-17 A.—I have. —What is your opinion as to the identity of writer of that, as compared with the H. C. net letters and the H. Cornish letters? A.—All ten in the same hand-by the same hand.

How strong is that opinion? A.-I am posi-of it. I haven't any doubt about it. Did you ask him to write in a more vertical er? A.-Yes.

to it he had never written verifically, and could it write in that way.

I write in that way.

I may not verifically way than that? A.—He defined that was the best he could do.

I had that was the best he could do.

I wou are now showing to the jury is it, as meared with Exhibit B-2 of February 24, 1899.

It was done it was done at your request, was it?

I was done at your request, was it?

Q.—How many weeks have you been showing on its disputed handwriting? A.—From January I is disputed handwriting? A.—From January I is the year.

Q.—Down to the present time? A.—Yos, sir. The echanical arrangement is practically the same iroughout, word spacing, paragraphing, upfull maning of the witing and the fact that none of ne disputed letters are dated and none of the news, are dated; the same lack of punctuation is parent, throughout, and here and there the inctuation marks, particularly the periods, are sed in exactly the same way, and that is aparent in the Harpster letters and in following he copy. For instance, the copy which I submitted and had typewritten had no punctuation, except here and there just a little, and in this letter. "Mr. A. A Harpster," there is no period after he "Mr." none after the "A. A.," one of the A's" and none after the "A. A.," one of the A's" and none after the word "collector" at the nod of the sentence. In the writing I find a period feer the "A's" and the period after the "Collector," that is, the writing done at my office, in he writing of which that is a copy, Exhibit N-2, be H. Cornish letter written to Stearns, the same functuation appears that appears in the copy of hat letter made at my office by Mr. Molineux, which doesn't coincide with the copy I furnished tim.

O.—Well, go on. A.—So much for mechanical ar-

which doesn't coincide with the copy I furnished him.

Q.—Well, go on. A.—So much for mechanical arrangement. Taking up other characteristics one of the most peculiar is the abbreviation "224 Street." the figures "4" and "2" are used and a small "4" is elevated above the base line, or writing, and undemneath that are placed two horizontal, almost parallel strokes. I find that in Exhibit L-2, which is signed H. C. Barnet, 85 inclosed, and in the writing done at my office by Mr. Molineux that same peculiar characteristic crops out. The thing to which I refer particularly is that (Indicating), two marks under the "d" and the "d" cleviated in the same way in both the Barnet letters. I also find a dollar mark made with one vertical strokes, it appears both ways in both sets of writings, and a number mark, instead of being made with one vertical strokes, is sometimes made with one vertical strokes, is sometimes made with one vertical strokes, its both appear in both sets of writings.

By Colonel Gardiner:

By Colonel Gardiner:

Q.—By both sets you mean the sets of admitted handwriting and the disputed handwriting which have just been introduced? A.—Yes, sir, the wrapper to Barnet and Cornish I speak of as one set, that is, the unknown writing I find wherever the "New-York City" appears it is particularly characteristic. The capital "" and the small "" being run togother at times so as to look like a small "a," and again the "I" in the word "City" is lit, the dotting of the "I" is peculiar; the "et." in "street," as appears on the wrapper, appears to be foreign to the hand, but I have discovered it was occasionally in the known writings. The "please greatly obligs" and "Yours truly" and "Yours &c., I find to be forms of expression that run through both the known and unknown sets of writings, and also have characteristics as far as the permanship is concerned that are almost identical in both sets of writing.

By Mr. Osborne: By Colonel Gardiner:

By Mr. Osborne: Q.—And by the unknown there you refer, do you not, to the H. C. Barnet? A.—And the Cornish and the wrapper. Q.—And the H. Cornish letter? A.—And the

without the first that he be committed for contempt of court.

Mr. Weeks—In the order of the proceedings as conducted here—Colonel Gardiner—I ask that he be committed for contempt of court.

Mr. Weeks—This man has offered to sell his identification—Colonel Gardiner—I ask that he be committed for contempt of court.

Mr. Weeks—Is the proceeding to be changed from what it has been the last ten or fifteen days, when Your Honor has been very—Colonel Gardiner—I insist that Mr. Weeks shall—The Coroner—Mr. Weeks shall take his seat.

Mr. Weeks—Will Your Honor not permit me to make any statement in the interest of fair dealing. The Coroner—I am the judge of fair dealing. The Coroner—I am the judge of fair dealing. Mr. Weeks—Does Your Honor know the witness has offered to sell his identification for money?

Mr. Weeks—Does Your Honor know the witness has offered to sell his identification for money?

Colonel Gardiner—I ask that Mr. Weeks be committed.

specimens which we had for comparison, but it wasn't pictorial effect which I was after when I had the specimens written, but I wanted to find it the change of pen and the change of slant would produce the same characteristics, and if at the same time the pictorial effect would appear, and that produced without getting the slant I was after. This is not vertical writing by any means, but without that we have got substantially the same pictorial effect, but stronger than that is the characteristic in this Exhibit 2 written at my office. By Mr. Gardiner:

By Mr. Gardiner: Q.—By Mr. Molineux: A.—By Mr. Molineux, which appears in the wrapper. There can't be any question or doubt about it. By the Coroner:

Cornish did not address the wrapper—that is, in my opinion.

Q.—How did you form that opinion when you asked for Mr. Mollneux's handwriting? You said you asked for Mr. Mollneux's handwriting? You said you had formed an opinion—that is the reason why you wanted to see some of his handwriting. What opinion was it you had formed? A.—Eighteen days ago beteetive-Sergeant Carey brought to my office an envelope addressed by Mr. Molineux that started me on an investigation. I then took up the H. C. Barnet and H. Cornish letters and the wrapper and Mr. Molineux's writing, and determined from them that, in my opinion, Mr. Molineux had written it, and I so reported to Captain McClusky, but said to him to make assurance doubly sure and to leave no possible loophole for a slip of any kind. I wished Mr. Molineux would do what Mr. Cornish, Harpster and all the others did—write this for me—and then Detective McCafferty saw Mr. Osborne, with the result stated—that we obtained the Wr. Gardiner:

Q.-Where is the envelope which you refer to Mr. Kinsley? A.-Exhibit S-1; the first full envelope that I ever had addressed by Mr. Mollneux.

Q.-Have you got it there? A.-Yes, sir.

By the Coroner:

By Mr. Osborne:

Now, if Your Honor please, I offer in evidence the disputed exhibits which have been marked hero to-day, and I will offer in evidence the contents of the original writings which have been made by Mr. Molineux. I won't ask you any more questions.

Mr. Weeks-Now, Mr. Coroner, I presume that there can be no question that this testimony of Mr. Kinsley is practically accusing Mr. Molineux of a crime, and under those circumstances I ask that you give to Mr. Molineux his constitutionalization.

news of a clime, and sak that you give to Mr. Molineux his constitutional right—Colonel Gardiner—You know that the Court has held that even a party accused and already under nerest has no right to interpose in an inquest.

Mr. Wecks—The District-Attorney is mistaken in that, and the courts have only held that it is discretionary with the Coroner; but in a case where there is a distinct accusation such as this Mr. Molineux certainly has some constitutional rights which the District-Attorney and the Coroner should

op speeches here. . Weeks-I have no desire to make a stump

The Coroner—At any time the counsel has no—Mr. Weeks—Cannot the jury know that none of be original writings—Mr. Gardiner—I insist.
The Coroner—Please take your seat. I won't rook any more interruption.
Mr. Weeks—Does the Coroner hold I have no that to have any questions asked of this witness?
The Coroner—I hold you have no right.
Mr. Weeks—That this is to be held without any restion and must be accepted by the jury—Colonel Gardiner—The counsel knows that as well Your Honor—

Your Honor— Mr. Weeks—Hased upon misstatements of facts— The Coroner—Please take your seat. Mr. Weeks—Ought it not to appear, even were

Colonel Gardiner-I insist he he committed for contiemn of Court.

Mr. Weeks-You have before this heard other connect allowed them to be heard in this Court.

The Coroner-When the examination started, I allowed suggestions from everybody and anybody.

Mr. Weeks-Is my position any less that than of Mr. Howe? As counsel for Mr. Molineux, do I stand in any worse position?

Colonel Gardiner-If Your Honor please, I insist that this stop, and I ask that he be committed for contempt.

contempt.
The Coroner—I will not answer another question.
Mr. Weeks—Of course, if the Coroner will not
answer my questions—
The Coroner—I will not, Mr. Weeks. Please take
your seat. I insist on it.

OTHER EXPERTS TESTIFY.

Edward B. Hay, of Washington, D. C.; Albert Osborne, of Rochester, N. Y.; Professor Frazier, of Philadelphia; William E. Hazen, of Troy, N. Y. and Professor Daniel D. Ames, of New-York, were hen called as experts in handwriting. They all testified, after examining Exhibit B-2, which was similar to the writing on the poison package, and gave an claborate display of their knowledge of disputed handwriting, in which the term "slant"

was used repeatedly.
During the testimony of these experts David N. Carvalho stood on the platform near the Coroner, and it was expected that he, as the regular District-Attorney's expert, would be called. He was not put on the stand, however, and did not get an opportunity to testify that there was handwriting of other persons which was more like that on the than that of Molineux.

GARDINER'S EXTRAORDINARY PLEA.

Instead of calling Mr. Carvalho, Colonel Gardiner at once started to sum up the case to the jury.

Colonel Gardiner explained to the jury the reasons for the delay in bringing the case to an investigation, saying that it was necessary to wait until Professor Witthaus had finished the examination of the contents of the bottle before the District-Attorney could determine whether or not Mrs. Adams had in reality died from polson. He con-

In consequence of the publicity which the case was given certain persons became suspicious and were put on their guard. Certain methods had therefore to be adopted by the District-Attorney's office to offset this. Those methods brought criticism and accusations against the District-Attorney's office, and in consequence of the actions of several of the witnesses in the case the proceedings, as far as the office I represent is concerned, almost came to a standstill. How were the people to get at the bottom of the case? By disarming suspicion. The first wilness who was placed on the stand (Cornish) was made to suspect that he was the guilty party, and the evidence he gave was the guilty party, and the evidence he gave was the guilty person.

Now, the very next man to go upon the stand (this man was Molineux) was the person that the public had settled upon. When this wilness was called, and my able assistant treated him in such an asologetic manner, it was done to disarm him of suspicion. There was a general feeling of anger against the District-Attorney's office on this account, and it was made the butt of derision and riliciule. But we had a duty to perform. We were placed in the position to make it appear that Cornish was really the guilty person. Then the guilty person, seeing that he was not suspected, was perfectly willing to give us all the handwriting we wanted. And we got it.

Colonel Gardiner said this in a theatrical man-

ner. Continuing, he said: For have just heard the evidence as given by these experts in handwriting. That seems to me to be conclusive. There was another element in this case of wonderful importance. That is the circumstantial evidence which was brought out. There was the purchase of the bottle-holder. Where was that bought? In Newark, on the 27st day of December. Roland B. Molineux was in Newark on that day. Where was it malled? On the Broadway shie of the Postofflee. Molineux was in that vicinity at the time it was malled.

Colonel Gardiner then went on to tell the circumstances under which Molineux admitted on the stand that he met his wife, and said:

I am sorry to be placed in this unfortunate position. You jurymen will recollect that I refrained from taking part in the investigation during the time that Mr. Molineux was on the stand. His father has been my friend for thirty-five years. I was in the Army with him. I saw that aged father and the anxiety that was on his counterparts.

Then, coming back to Molineux's meeting his wife, Colonel Gardiner said:

Now, that woman's character (referring to Mrs. Molineax) has been partrayed in this courtroom by her own husband. For a thousand years down to the present time murders of this kind, it has been demonstrated have been committed on account of two reasons—jealousy or hate—and in the large majority of instances either by a woman or a degenerate. Colonel Gardiner again referred to the character

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Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

of Mrs. Molineux, and constantly spoke of her as a. "woman."

"Lady, if you please," said Mr. Moline

Resuming his summing up, the District-Attorney called attention to the yachting trip in which Mrs. Molineux figured, adding: "And there was another woman there, and her husband was not with her. That fixes their character pretty clearly."

BARNET'S DEATH.

He went on to say that the deaths of Barnet and Mrs. Adams could not be separated, and added:

Colonel Gardiner picked up the letter which had seen sent to Barnet by Mrs. Molineux, in which she asked for an opportunity to show her constancy. This letter, it will be remembered, was written to Barnet while he was ill. Colonel Gardiner, after

"Is that the language of one ordinary friend to another?"

GENERAL MOLINEUX SPEAKS. General Molineux, who had been sitting quietly beside his son, near Colonel Gardiner, unable to restrain himself any longer shouted at the top of

Colonel Gardiner turned quickly, and then, addressing Coroner Hart, said:

"May I ask the Court to have the person removed from the room who is interrupting my remarks? Coroner Hart insisted that quiet be maintained, and Colonel Gardiner resumed:

Moreover, this woman sent flowers to Barne

In one instance the box was rented in the name of "H. C. Barnet," It was not Barnet who hired it. Who was it? You heard a witness on this stand this very day swear that he saw Molineux there ten or twenty times, and identified him as hiring the box in Barnet's name. Then there was another letter-box hired in the name of "Harry S. Cornish," and a letter was received there from Frederick Stearns, of Detroit, in answer to one written by "H. C. Cornish," making inquiries about Harpster. Now, you have seen witnesses go upon this stand as experts in handwriting, and heard them testify that the man who wrote those letters signed "Harry Cornish" and "H. C. Barnet," wrote the address on the package of poison. Is there any doubt in your minds that Roland B. Molineux did it?

APPEALS FOR A VERDICT.

Molineux was in Newark on December 21; Molipackage was mailed; this is circumstantial evi dence. But when we come to the letters, see the mass of testimony, exactly alike, from the most eminent experts the country affords. Now, gentlemen of the jury, all we want is justice. If we have men of the jury, all we want is justice.

The produced evidence sufficient to make you believe produced evidence sufficient to make you believe taking up the case.

Mr. Shields made the statement in court that

Coroner Hart then, in a short address to the jury, called attention to some of the inaccuracies in called attention to some of the inaccuracies in Colonel Gardiner's summing up, and at the same time said that Dr. Potter's testimony should have attention, and that the jury should note the discrepancies existing between the testimony of Cornish and that of Mrs. Rogers. He laid some stress on the fact that Cornish admitted that he was near the General Postoffice on the afternoon when the poison package was mailed. When he closed, the case was given to the jury.

REWARD FOR A MERRIMAC HERO.

Washington, Feb. 27.-In the House to-day Mr. Hager, of Iowa, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the Senate joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint Osman Deignan, one of the heroes of the Merrimac, a naval cadet at Annapolis. Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, said he had no desire to object, but he wished to call athad no desire to object, but he wished to can attention to the fact that each one of the crew of
the Merrimac had received his reward for the daring displayed in the heroic exploit at Santingo Harbor, except the man who took the ship in, Lieutenant Hobson. A bill was now sleeping in the
committee to transfer him to the line and promote
him. He thought it unjust that it was not acted
upon. The resolution was adopted.

AN ENTERTAINMENT FOR CHARITY.

The ninth annual entertainment and ball of the Hebrew Sheltering House Association for Emi-grants and Home for the Aged will be given to-night at the Central Opera House. QUAY TRIAL POSTPONED.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY ASKED TO HAVE IT DEFERRED FOR SIX WEEKS.

NO REASON ASSIGNED FOR DELAY-RUMORS OF TAMPERING WITH JURY PANEL

Philadelphia, Feb. 27.-Political circles were shaken to the centre to-day by the unexpected which brought it about. There is little doubt that both sides were ready to go on. All the parties to the case were on hand, and every. thing was apparently in readiness, when Dis trict-Attorney Rothermel arose and asked Judge Beitler to postpone the trial "because the Com sensation caused by this announcement had sus. sided, Messrs. Shields and Shapley, counsel & Senator Quay and his son, put in a vigorous protest against further delay, but the Coun granted the request and fixed April 10 for the

"The fact of the matter is that there is noth ing whatever in the case. Our experts have en amined the books and documents. They are mutilated, false and a fraud upon their face We are prepared to prove conclusively that the were made six months after the alleged conspiracy had been consummated, and the fruits if any, had been reaped. The Commonwealth must admit this. Their own experts will testify to it. We are confident that there is not judge on the bench to-day who would not, under the evidence available, order the jury to acquit."

had been postponed because the death of former chances of Senator Quay's conviction; and anther, which gained the greater credence, that a member of the jury panel had informed the

Although interest in the trial was interest throughout the city there was no crowding h the courtroom, because of an order issued by the Court that only the lawyers directly interested in the case, the panel of witnesses and limited number of newspaper men should be admitted into the room. Senator Quay, with his son, entered the codrircom promptly at 10 o'clock, the hour fixed for the opening of the trial. Accompanying the defendants were their counsel, Rufus E. Shapley, A. S. L. Shields and David T. Watson, of Pittsburg. The presence of the last-named was a surprise to those in attend-ance, as it was generally understood that he had retired from the case after his argument before the Supreme Court to have the trial of the case removed from the Philadelphia County

court.

The opening proceedings consisted of tolling the talesmen. The rollicall showed the presence of fifty jurors. The remaining eight had been excused on account of liness or other reasons excused on account After the tally of the

POSTPONEMENT ASKED FOR

ants also held a brief consultation, at the conclusion of which the District-Attorney aross and said that, for reasons which he did not care to state at present, he desired that the trial of the Messrs. Quay be postponed. He was not ready to proceed with the trial now. He stated further that as the Judges of the court would be engaged for the greater part of the present month in hearing the liquor license applications, he would ask that the date for this trial

be fixed for April 10.

Mr. Shapley, of counsel for the defence, sposed the motion. He said the witnesses had been subpœnaed and every preparation make to bring the trial to an immediate co would cause great inconvenience and would be unfair to his clients. He admitted the privilege of the District-Attorney to request postpone-ment, but hoped that the Court would direct

the trial to proceed at once.

Judge Beitler, however, announced that he would grant the motion, inasmuch as the Dis-

Mr. Shields made the statement in court that the motion for postponement was a complete surprise to the defence, the District-Attorney not having apprised Mr. Quay's lawyers of his intention to make the motion for to-day until this morning.

"After court adjourned Mr. Rothermel said in reply to an interrogation: While I will say nothing whatever about the cause which is duced me to continue the case, except what said in court, I can state that the entire subject was submitted to Judge Bettler and approved by him before I made the application for postponement.

proved by him before I made the application for postponement."
"Upon the question of tampering with the jury, the District-Attorney made a most significant utterance in court, avowing that the postponement was a duty to the Commonwealth Beyond that he refused to speak, save to say that it would be unwise to give his reason at present. Judge Bettler had been informed of it, and that sufficed. His manner and his words conveyed the idea that proceedings are likely to grow out of the discovery, and that no disclosure could be made in advance of the steps that the Commonwealth might take. I will not say anything about the jury panet, he said anything about the jury panel, he said

FLOODS IN INDIANA.

Edwardsville, Ill., Feb. 27,-The heavy rain has caused great loss of property in this region. All the creeks in Madison and adjoining counties have overflowed their banks and inundated many thou-sands of acres of seeded farming land, estailing the partial or total loss of crops.

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